

## CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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If in doubt about it, buy another liberty bond.

Lille is ours again. Bless her dear heart.

Don't begin to say that the liberty loan cannot be put over. It must be.

When it was first opined that the pen is mightier than the sword, the typewriter had not entered the lists.

There will probably be numerous and sundry developments before the "last drop" of Hohenzollern blood is shed.

Deaths from hunger of 700 a day at Petrograd ought to bring perceptible relief to the food situation.

The evacuation process is going steadily forward, regardless of peace negotiations.

German planning deep withdrawal. Headline. Really the plans are being furnished to them ready made.

Influenza seems to be very slowly releasing its "grip." Chattanooga speeds the parting.

The allies now have an opportunity to study the effects of their bottling-up work last spring in Ostend harbor.

China has inaugurated a new president and will try once more to make democracy safe within her borders.

And all the time the colonel has been telling us how he resembles Lincoln.

The Irish question seems to have been placed in cold storage along with the Hughes report.

Now that the loan has gone over the top at Nashville, the Banner drops a hint to democrats that a little industry on their part may be necessary.

Whisper it not in Gath, but one French city—Lille—has been evacuated without destruction. Who said the leopard cannot change his spots?

Great Britain has expended 1,000,000 lives in the present war. Still the colonel scouts every proposition looking to the abolition of war.

It may be that the Kaiser's reluctance to come into camp is caused by the lack of any assurance of future protection against Belgium.

A Tennessee exchange thinks there is little prospect of a revolution in Germany unless the supply of beer can be cut off.

Why should we worry over the suspension of the manufacture of some brands of pens, so long as the old democratic lead pencil is left to us?

Some folks are still trying to persuade Holland and Spain to get in and help administer the sockdolager. But they will have to be quick—or be late.

The capture of Roulers disclosed the presence of 1,200 civilians. It is surprising that these had not been deported to Germany.

It is the opinion of the department of agriculture that there should be no let-up in intensive food production for some time after the war closes.

According to the Memphis Commercial Appeal, the German empire was born, flourished and will decay within the lifetime of the present emperor.

Counts declare war; people to make peace.—Headline. In the future economy of things, counts are not expected to count for much.

Austria is probably wondering whether those pesky Serbians will be content to stop when they recover all of their home land.

Every few days Finland pulls off a new stunt and then stops to see what the world is going to say and do about it.

Many have professed to doubt the sincerity of the German desire for peace. But if the U-boat warfare should be suspended, who could ask for more or better proof?

Kaiser William is apparently resigned to the dissolution of the partnership with Allah, but the rumor that he had resigned his job has not been confirmed.

Crown princes are at a discount in this country just now, but the one who took chances on losing his prospect of a throne in order to marry the girl he wanted would get a good many votes.

A prophet is not always honored in his own country, but it is now recalled that Von Hertling, a few weeks since, declared that the crown and dynasty were at stake.

Poland and Bohemia are proclaiming their independence. And a significant feature is that the Polish proclamation is issued from Warsaw, not from Berlin or Vienna.

Metaphorically, the influenza snapped its fingers at the \$1,000,000 appropriated by congress for its conquest. Congress is coming back to the attack with \$10,000,000.

Gen. Maurice, the man who figured in a disastrous head-on collision with Lloyd-George last spring, has been heard from. He says we must have guarantees from Germany.

Germans and native Russians are said to be planning the overthrow of the bolsheviks and the substitution of a monarchy, notwithstanding this is not considered an especially good year for monarchies.

Whatever its prospect on peace, democracy is unquestionably gaining headway in Germany. William is gradually coming around to the idea that the divine rights were meant to be exercised by the people.

## OUT OF FLANDERS.

Unquestionably, one of the most important victories of the war is being won on the northern front. The retirement of the Hun forces from a wide front north of Lille gives more joy in France and Belgium than anything which has occurred in a long time. It is not so far off when the whole soil of France may be free from the heel of the despoiling invader. As a recognition that he is getting out with a somewhat chastened spirit comes the news that Lille, Roulers, Ostend and other cities and towns now being abandoned are not injured, as was Cambrai and others. Probably Dr. Solf will say that there was no "military necessity" in this case, but there was in the others. The military mind can always conjure a necessity for doing that which a foul heart wants to do. But, even though the change comes at a late day, it is well. We would prefer to think that the 150,000,000 Teutonic people are about to divest themselves of the influences which have dragged them so low. Now that the hope of conquest is out of their minds, we may deal with a different Germany.

Whether or not Gen. Von Arnim's seventeen divisions are going to be able to retire to the Valenciennes-Antwerp line without losing a large portion of their forces to the allies remains to be seen. In some dispatches the retirement is spoken of as a rout. But there are indications that the line is being held at hinge points, and the movement seems to have been planned. The material from this region was under way weeks ago. Before they asked for an armistice they had planned a retirement at least to the line of the Meuse and the Scheldt. But Foch preferred to drive them back. Their losses while attempting to reach the shorter and stronger positions will be enormous. It may be that the defeat in Flanders will reach the proportions of a disaster. If it does not, it will have been in the nature of a progression by the enemy toward his positions in the rear. We are so close to the season of heavy rains in northern Europe that it would be a surprise if Foch were able to administer the knockout blow this fall. But stranger things have happened. The Hun appears exceedingly groggy. His retreats are in desperation. Yet he fights hard, and Hindenburg hasn't yet lost his cunning.

At any rate, the Kaiser's council sees that anything like victory is hopeless, and his efforts are going to be through diplomacy to save his face and prevent an invasion of Germany.

## GEN. LEWIS M. COLEMAN DEAD.

Gen. Coleman is dead. The sad intelligence passed over the city at an early hour this morning. There was a shock to all who heard it. Men stood silent and sad-faced on the street corners. For most of his life Lewis Coleman had gone back and forth among our people, doing good in his great, broad-hearted way. He came to Chattanooga as a young man. A native of the Old Dominion, he was truly one of the first families there. In his veins was the blood of the Jeffersons and the Randolphs. But none was more democratic than he. Fide in birth only imposed on him noblesse oblige. His father had been a professor at the great University of Virginia. He himself, after graduation from that institution, had gone to Charleston, S. C., where he had conducted a school. He made many friends in Charleston, and when the first training camp was held in Chattanooga the South Carolina boys were entertained at his house. Coming to Chattanooga as quite a young man, he entered the practice of law in the then struggling city, and embarked all his fortunes with it. Success had crowned his efforts. No attorney has stood higher at the local bar. In 1912, when his classmate at Charlottesville became a candidate for president of the United States, Lewis Coleman entered the campaign actively in his behalf. As a delegate to the convention at Baltimore, he worked early and late for Woodrow Wilson's nomination. The president appointed him United States district attorney for the eastern district of Tennessee and for four years he gave splendid service, and declined reappointment.

He shall miss Lewis Coleman sadly. His was the type of men who have made the south strong in the past few decades. His was the type of good citizenship and Christian life which is the finest example to our youth. But the fact that he has lived among us will have its fine fruits, for such lives are not lived in vain.

## MEMORIALIZING IDEAS.

It may seem an odd circumstance in this time of great foreign war, but a monument—a great concrete obelisk—is at present being erected to Jefferson Davis at his birthplace in Kentucky or near the line between Christian and Todd counties. The shaft was begun in the summer of 1917 and the expectation is that it will be completed next summer. It is forty-five feet square at the surface of the ground and will be 251 feet high when finished. An elevator shaft extends up through the center to an observation room at the top, from which portions of three states can be seen.

The cause for which Jefferson Davis fought, so far as it was represented by a political organization, was lost more than half a century ago, but ideas do not perish so readily. It is in commemoration of ideas as personified by him that this monument is being constructed. Ideas are the great dominant issue in the present world struggle. Selfish and racial interests had much to do with the precipitation of the conflict. They have not yet all been eliminated. But, as the contest has progressed, it has become more and more a rivalry of social and political principles and ideas. The settlement will determine whether might is right or right is might.

Monuments are reminders of men as the embodiment of great principles. Their achievements as related to the problems of human interest, rather than their personalities, are perpetuated. And this brings to mind that Tennessee, at this very time, is resting under an unfulfilled obligation. Not many years ago one of her bravest, truest and most brilliant sons became identified with a great movement and was struck down while trying to further its progress. The cause nurtured by his blood is approaching its final triumph. Shall we signalize the consummation by completing the long-contemplated memorial to our chivalric leader? Shall we?

Mr. Herbert Henry Asquith thinks the case against war is about to be decided in the affirmative. This may prove a few more remarks from the colonel.

## PRESIDENT'S DEFINITE WORDS.

The president, in his address to congress on Dec. 4, 1917, was definite in his statements of his intentions regarding Germany when that country approached him through new representatives. He had said about the same thing in his reply to the pope, but in his message to congress he possibly put his terms more specifically as well as more emphatically.

A decisive defeat of the enemy was first necessary, he indicated. "Let it be said again," he pointed out, "that autocracy must first be shown the utter futility of its claims to power and of leadership in the modern world." This, by this time, has been pretty well shown. "It is impossible," he continued, "to apply any standard of justice so long as such forces are unchecked and undefeated as the present masters of Germany command. Not until that has been done can right be set up as arbiter and peacemaker among nations. But when that has been done—as God willing, it assuredly will be—we shall at last be free to do an unprecedented thing, and this is the time to avow our purpose to do it. We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice to the exclusion of all selfish claims to advantage, even on the part of the victors."

Practically he repeated this on Sept. 27 when he said that in order to form a league of nations we were willing to pay the price and that we must approach peace willing "to be just to those to whom we did not wish to be just."

To return to his message of Dec. 4, 1917, he set out clearly when we might consider the war won.

"We shall regard the war only as won when the German people say to us, through properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done." The German offer to accept our terms of Jan. 8 very skillfully avoided reference to this message of only a month previous. He said that we did not intend to interfere with the governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary. However, he has repeatedly pointed out that the league of nations could be formed only of democracies. He has told Germany again and again that it must make its autocratic rulers impotent of evil.

He tells the enemy that we are really fighting for them. He said: "We are, in fact, fighting for their emancipation from fear, along with our own, from the fear as well as from the fact of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or schemers after world empire. No one is threatening the existence or the independence or the peaceful enterprise of the German empire."

## FOR LAME AND HALT.

One of our exchanges which is published in a large city, recently made the following statement concerning a branch of industry which in all probability will take on increased importance after the war:

"There is a constantly increasing demand for tricycles and motor cars, besides other mechanical appliances, for men who have lost limbs during the war. The future possibilities for the sale of this class of goods for wounded soldiers and sailors cannot at present be accurately gauged, though the demand will probably reach into the thousands. It is estimated that in Great Britain alone for use by men having an artificial arm, to enable them to carry on their previous trades as plumbers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., there is at present a market for at least 100,000 small motor cars or electric tricycles, well and simply constructed and easily manipulated. For the use of crippled officers and men. No such machine has yet made its appearance in the Dunfermline district and when a practical motor or tricycle appears at a price of \$200 to \$300, it will be a great boon to the war. Crippled soldiers and sailors are becoming increasingly scarce. Wheels formerly selling at \$25 to \$30, now bring \$60 to \$70, often being difficult to obtain at any reasonable figure. Crippled chairs and hand tricycles have become equally difficult to obtain and costly, with scarcely any yet seen suitable for this hilly city. If American manufacturers would pay particular heed to the various types of machines needed here as compared with those used in a flat country, the demand would be more readily understood. An efficient hill-climbing machine, easily and cheaply understood and handled by an armless or legless man—would meet an urgent need, and if such a machine were ready at the close of the war the sales reached would be beyond any figure yet reported."

The problem of rehabilitation for wounded and maimed soldiers will consist very largely in the adaptation of tools and instruments to their hands—or, in many instances, their want of hands. To this, of course, will be added the training of them to use such apparatus and the providing for them of tasks upon which they may perform some part in the aggregate work of necessary production and enjoy the opportunity of earning their livelihood. These appliances and instruments must compensate, to some extent at least, for the loss of real hands and feet, because no substitute is quite equal to the convenient instruments furnished by nature.

The government is devising institutions for the rehabilitation of those permanently injured in its service, and it is encouraging to note that the inventive genius of the country is at work for the same end. The ingenuity of man in creating instruments of war and death is something almost devilish. But it comforts to know that our instincts as readily turn to philanthropy. One day we are engaged in the game of slaughter like very demons; next day we are trying to bind up the wounds of the unfortunate.

## ONE OF BIG SIX.

The west has been doing a good part by the liberty loan. It seems that subscriptions have gone right ahead without much pushing. And now comes the San Francisco Chronicle and claims a place for California among the so-called capitalist states. That state's war tax contribution last year was \$109,515,000, more than twice as much as the other five of what are termed Pacific states. The Chronicle thereupon erects a big six capitalist states with California at the foot of the column. It muses thusly:

"Possibly it will not be imputed to us for righteousness in these days, but it is clear that California must be reckoned as one of the great states. This is one of the great states to which people go to get money for the development of natural resources for the benefit and uplift of humanity." It must be great fun to be rated a capitalist or even to live in a capitalist

## NOT A DOGGONE THING!



(Copyright, N. Y. Tribune)

state. The former is a rather rare privilege and makes one envious and looked up to by his fellows. The latter conveys a similar sensation in a somewhat milder form. This is the way the Chronicle described it:

"The people of such states are looked up to as friends of mankind by those who need to borrow money for useful work, but too often as cornucopians with no bowels of compassion when they try to get back what they lent."

Then it tells us the conception of the elements which go to make up California's greatness. Its summing up and conclusion are as follows:

"The resources of California are its climate, its soil and what is in it and on it, the sea and the port of San Francisco. Other seaports contribute according to their size and their location to the general prosperity. San Francisco bay is one of the great harbors of the world, surrounded by a great city with many political subdivisions. Its people think their city too great to be governed by one set of politicians. Industrially, financially and commercially we are one, and those who are really all there is of a city."

"Naturally, being big and rich San Francisco and California pay heavy taxes. Associated with others in our class, we supply what is essential to make the world go."

"Associated with others in our class" is another expression of the comfortable feeling which riches are said to bring. California has long been known as the "Golden State." Perhaps it is becoming that in a more real and significant sense than ever before. It is a great commonwealth.

## CONSERVING GASOLINE.

Even far-away New Zealand is confronted with the problem of conserving gasoline, although the situation there does not yet appear to be acute. The government has authorized the state board of trade to take charge of and supervise the distribution of gasoline, benzene, motor spirits, etc. The authority carries with it the right to fix prices and regulate the consumption in such manner as to safeguard supplies for essential purposes.

This action seems to have been more or less of a precautionary measure to provide against an emergency, inasmuch as, so far, supplies seem to be coming with fair regularity. It is an expedient kindred to that which has been in effect in this country for the past few weeks, but which was terminated yesterday by Fuel Administrator Garfield. In this country, however, we approached the proposition from the consuming end instead of the selling end. A compilation of the numerous economic experiments incident to the great war would make an interesting reading after it is over.

## WILL McADOO ASKS IT.

Will McAdoo's appeal to the Chattanooga district, which is printed on the first page today, should not go unheeded. It is true Chattanooga is over the top. But that is the normal position for this city to be in. If we had not led all other southern cities in prompt subscriptions to the fourth liberty loan, there would be a bad taste in the mouth of the average Chattanooga. But Chattanooga hasn't reached its limit. Every day more subscriptions are being reported, and before Saturday night, with the additional stimulus of the appeal from our old fellow-citizen, it is not unlikely that Chattanooga will have exceeded its quota more than any other city in the country. And then there is the Chattanooga district. It has not yet gone over the top. There are several counties which are short. The other counties should make assurance doubly sure by making up these shortages, and then when the dilatory communities come across, as they will, the whole district will have far exceeded the amount required by the government. With C. C. Nottingham at the helm in the Chattanooga district, we need not feel any doubts as to the reports which will be received on Saturday night. Rally to Will McAdoo! Rally to Cal Nottingham! Rally to George Patten! In spite of influenza and the idea that the war is nearly over, we shall do more than we are awed to do.

Even the dredging and distribution of oysters has been seriously affected by the labor shortage caused by the war. Production has been curtailed, and when this occurs the consumer is not long in receiving notice by the price route that something is wrong. The situation is not only a result of a lack of necessary labor to handle the industry, but is also due to the fact that masters of oyster boats and others employed with them have, on account of their training in navigation, been called into the naval and commercial shipping service.

It is hinted at Detroit that the expense account of the Newberry campaign of \$176,550, as reported, was a mere fraction of the coin actually used. Maybe that is the reason for those managers' reticence.

Spain has re-established constitutional guarantees. Which means that somebody in Spain suspends the constitution and puts it in operation again when he wants to.

Von Tirpitz assures Prince Max of his support, but does not venture any further prophecy as to the time when the U-boats will bring England to her knees.

Congress will recess until after election, which is perhaps as well for all the constructive work it is doing. It may be necessary, however, that Senator Lodge remain in session, lest Woodrow Wilson surrender unconditionally to the Kaiser!

## Some Don't Want Peace.

(Athens, Ga., Herald.) While America is fighting battles for freedom on foreign soil and the end of the gigantic struggle appears very near, it is a fact that this country has many thousands of citizens who will be very much displeased if peace comes within the next few weeks. This is a hard statement to make but it is true. Thousands of business men in this country who have shouted loud for liberty bonds would be hampered in their business by sudden peace and they want the war to go on for awhile regardless of the result.

This is no argument for accepting any kind of German peace proposal and the war will go on until Germany surrenders but if Germany should surrender without conditions tomorrow this would hit some profiteers hard and they would "holler." They should be a little bit more patriotic and remember that good profits will be made in all kinds of business in this country for many years to come. If they chance to lose some of their big profits through an early peace they should be prepared to weather the trouble and go into some other line.

The New York Commercial says there is no need to fear the prospective increase in the number of persons engaged in gainful occupations. The world has never produced more than the people would consume, but it has often produced less than they needed. The Commercial makes use of the following illustrations: "The principle involved is elemental. If a dozen men and women lived on a frozen island cut off from the rest of the world their general well-being would be in proportion to the necessities and luxuries they produced. If all worked their aggregate real wealth would be greater than if one or more were nonproductive drones. If half of them loafed and lived on the rest of the little community would be poor indeed. The principle applies with equal force to a country of 100,000,000 inhabitants, or to the whole world."

## CHASERS COMPLETE SUCCESS.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Official announcement that the new Eagle submarine chaser being constructed in the Ford plant in Detroit is a complete success was made yesterday by Lieut. Commander Ogden T. McClung, after perusal had been granted from Washington. "Eagle No. 1 has been launched and will be commissioned shortly," Lieut. McClung said. "Several others have been launched and the trials were satisfactory and we expect things of these Eagle sub-chasers in exterminating the submarine."

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SCHEDULE CHANGES

Effective SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1918, changes will be made in passenger train schedules as follows:

No. 11	No. 21	No. 20	No. 10	No. 12
8:10 am	...Lv. Cincinnati	Ar...	11:45 am	9:05 pm
7:10 pm	...Ar. Chattanooga	Lv...	12:15 am	9:45 am
7:40 pm	5:45 am...Lv. Chattanooga	Ar...	12:15 pm	9:25 am
9:08 pm	7:15 am...Lv. Dalton	Ar...	10:35 am	7:52 am
10:25 pm	8:40 am...Lv. Rome	Ar...	9:15 am	6:32 am
1:10 am	11:35 am...Lv. Atlanta	Lv...	6:25 am	3:55 am
1:30 am	...Lv. Atlanta	Ar...		3:25 am
12:05 pm	...Ar. Jacksonville	Lv...		5:00 pm

Mobile Division train No. 15 will leave Rome 9:20 a.m. for Anniston Selma and Meridian.

Corresponding changes will be made at intermediate stations.

J. R. MARTIN, Division Passenger Agent CHATTANOOGA, TENN.